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AVAILABLE: Library of Congress (QP981.V84)

JA/mh
6-21-60

Card 8/8

VORONTSOV-VEL'YAMINOV, B.A.

A new type of celestial bodies. Astron.tair. no.202:8-10
Je '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Gosudarstvennyy astronomicheskiy institut im. P.K.Sternberga,
Moskva.
(Galaxies)

FRANK-KAMENETSKIY, D.A., prof., otv.red.; VORONTSOV-VEL'YAMINOV, B.A.,
red.; SMORODINSKIY, Ya.A., prof., red.; ZEL'DVANOV, I.B.,
starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik, red.; SAGIELEV, R.Z., mladshiy
nauchnyy sotrudnik, red.; SAMSONENKO, L.V., red.izd-va;
SHEVCHENKO, G.N., tekhn.red.

[Transactions of the sixth conference on cosmogony; extra-galactic
astronomy and cosmology] Trudy shestogo soveshchaniia po vopro-
sam kosmogenii, 5-7 iunia 1957 g.; vnegalakticheskaiia astronomiia
i kosmologiia. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad.nauk SSSR, 1959. 273 p.
(MIRA 12:12)

1. Soveshchaniye po voprosam kosmogenii, 6yh, 1957. 2. Chlen-
korrespondent Akademii pedagogicheskikh nauk SSSR (for Vorontsov-
Vel'yaminov).

(Cosmology--Congresses)

VORONTSOV-VEL'YAMINOV, Boris Aleksandrovich

[Atlas and catalog of interacting galaxies] Atlas i katalog
vzaimodeistvuiushchikh galaktik. Moskva, Gos.astronomiceskii
in-t im. P.K.Shternberg pri Mosk.gos.univ. Vol.1., 1959.

(MIRA 13:4)

(Galaxies)

PEREL', Yu.G.; POPOV, P.I.; MARTYNOV, D.Ya.; KUNITSKIY, R.V.;
VORONTSOV, VELIKAMINOV, B.A.; BAZYKIN, V.V.; KULIKOV, K.A.;
SHISTOVSKIY, K.N.; TSVETOV, R.I.; BRONSHTEIN, V.A.; DAGAYEV, M.M.;
MOGILKO, A.D.; SEMAKIN, N.K.; DIMITRIYEV, L.S.; IZOTOV, A.A.

Mihail Evgen'evich Nabokov; obituary. Buil. VAGO no. 28:60-62
'60. (MIRA 14:6)

(Nabokov, Mihail Evgen'evich, 1887-1960

VORONTSOV-VELYAMINOV, B.A.

PAGE 2 DOCUMENTATION

200/200

S-8

Astronomy in the USSR 1917-1971: Soviet Astrer (Party Team of
1980). 703 p., 2,000 copies printed.

M. I. V. Sazonov, Yu. B. I. A. Tsvetkov, V. P. Kostylev, N. G. Kozhevnikov, P. A. Mikhalev, A. A. Mikhalev, V. V. Novikov, and M. V. Zubritskii.

Review. This book is intended for astronomers, astrophysicists, and others
interested in the history of astronomy in the USSR.

CONTENTS: This major work on the history of astronomy in the USSR consists of
two parts, review articles and bibliographies. Part I contains a collection of
articles on various fields of astronomical research written by leading Soviet
specialists in the field. Other chapters is placed on developments of the
last ten years. The research activities and equipment of 20 Soviet observa-
tories and institutions are described, and the leading scientific personnel
and their interests are listed. Individual articles discuss problems dealing with
such topics as: solar service

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N. G. Kozhevnikov, V. V. Novikov

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R. G. R. Z. (General)

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V. P. Tsvetkov, V. P. Tsvetkov

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Interplanetary Missions, V. V. (General)

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85108

3,1560(1057,1129,1062)

S/033/60/037/004/014/015/XX
E032/E314AUTHOR: Vorontsov-Vel'yaminov, B.A.TITLE: Partial Gas Densities in the Comet 1942g WhipplePERIODICAL: Astronomicheskiy zhurnal, 1960, Vol. 37, No. 4,
pp. 709 - 715

TEXT: In a previous paper (Ref. 3), the present author discussed the photometric structure of the comet 1942g, using direct photographs obtained at the Abastuman Observatory. It was established that, within experimental error, the spatial photometric densities in the head of the comet are inversely proportional to the square of the distance from the nucleus and the brightness seen in projection is inversely proportional to this distance. The diameter of the coma in the best

photographs could be extended up to 6×10^5 km but this does not, of course, indicate that the diameter of the comet was, in fact, infinite. Using Imperial 1200 plates, G. Tevzadze, working at the Abastuman Observatory, obtained four good photographs of the spectrum of the comet on February 3 and March 11, 30 and 31. He used an 8" camera with $F = 100$ cm and a 15 deg. prism. The dispersion on the spectrograms

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E032/E314

Partial Gas Densities in the Comet 1942g Whipple

was 170 Å/mm in H γ . The present paper gives an account of the information obtained from the best spectrogram which was obtained on March 11 (exposure 2 hours, length of spectrum about 12 mm). The motion of the comet was slow and hence its images were undistorted. Weak traces of the cometary tail are seen in the photograph at an angle of about 30° to the direction of dispersion. The spectrum of the nucleus can be clearly seen. Bright emissions in 3883 CN, 4730 C₂ and 4050 C₃

are present in the spectrum of the head. The photographic brightness was measured at 500 points on the spectrum and the intensity of the centre of the image in the CN radiation (maximum intensity) was taken as the unit of the intensity. Fig. 1 shows the isophots in the spectrum of the comet. The numbers show the intensities in hundredths of the above unit. The absolute monochromatic emission in the above three bands was found by reference to stellar spectra. The number of molecules inside the 0.005 isophot which are responsible for

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E032/E314

Partial Gas Densities in the Comet 1942g Whipple
the above three bands was found to be 1.3×10^{33} , 7.1×10^{32}
and 2.7×10^{31} , respectively (radius of coma 3.7×10^5 km). The
total mass of the coma was found to be 7.5×10^{10} g and is
mainly due to CN and C₂ (4.4×10^{10} and 2.9×10^{10} , respectively).

The densities are inversely proportional to the distance from
the nucleus and are of the order of 10^{11} molecules near the
nucleus and about 2 molecules of CN, 1 molecule of C₂ and
0.04 molecules of C₃ per cm³ at a distance of 3.7×10^5 km.

The calculated number of molecules based on the apparent
brightness of the comet and the Zanstra method is in agreement
with accurate spectrophotometric determinations.
Acknowledgments are expressed to Professor Ye.K. Kharadze
of the Abastumani Observatory for supplying the spectrograms.

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S/033/60/037/004/014/015/XX
EO32/E314

Partial Gas Densities in the Comet 1942g Whipple

There are 4 figures and 10 references: 4 English, 1 German
and 6 Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Gos. astronomicheskiy in-t im. P.K. Shternberga
(State Astronomical Institute imeni
P.K. Shternberg)

SUBMITTED: April 8, 1960

X

Card 4/4

VORONTOV-VEL'YAMINOV, B.A.

Variations in the spectrum of the planetary nebula IC 4997 and
their origin. Astron.-zhur. 37 no.6:994-1000 E-D '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Gosudarstvennyy astronomicheskiy institut im. P.K. Shternberga.
(Nebulae—Spectra)

VORONTSOV-VEL'YAMINOV, B.A.

Classifying line spectra of stars. Astron. zhur. 37 no.6:1122 E-D
'60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Gosudarstvennyy astronomicheskiy institut im. P.K.Shternberga.
(Stars—Spectra)

VORONTSOV-VEL'YAMINOV, B.A.

Ring galaxies. Astron.zhur. 37 no.3:381-386 My-Je '60.
(MIRA 13:6)

1. Moskovskiy gorodskoy pedagogicheskiy institut imeni V.P.
Potemkina.

(Galaxies)

VORONTSOV-VEL'YAMINOV, B.A.; SAVEL'YEVA, M.V.

Spectrophotometry of a supernova in NGC 4496. Astron.tair. no.216:
2-3 D '60. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Gosudarstvennyy astronomicheskiy institut im. P.K.Shternberga.
(Stars, New)

ARKHIPOVA, V.P.; DOKUCHAYEVA, O.D.; VORONTSOV-VEL'YAMINOV, B.A.

Spectrophotometry of AG Pegas. Astron.tsir. no.223:17-18 J1
'61. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Gosudarstvennyy astronomicheskiy institut im. Shternberga.
(Stars, Variable--Spectra)

S/035/61/000/002/004/016
A001/A001

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Astronomiya i Geodeziya, 1961, No. 2,
p. 21, # 2A222

AUTHOR: Vorontsov-Vel'yaminov, B.A.

TITLE: Visible Residues of Three More Supernovae

PERIODICAL: "Astron. tsirkulyar", 1960, maya 5, No. 211, pp. 25 - 27

TEXT: The author describes three nebulae from the Abell list, identified by him with Supernovae. The nebulae were studied on the charts of the Palomar atlas. Nebula Medusa ($7^{\text{h}}23^{\text{m}}5\text{s}$, $+21^{\circ}27'$; 1900). A large filamentous formation in the shape of the crescent having the size $8' \times 6'$. Filaments complementing the nebula to a full ellipse are on the verge of visibility. The appearance and brightness of the nebula in red and blue rays are almost identical; consequently, nebulium green lines are bright in its spectrum in addition to $\text{H}\alpha$. This indicates considerable ionization and excitation. According to its coordinates the nebula is identified with radio source 2C = 653 from the catalogue of Shakeshaft, Rhyle et al. and Supernovae of years 829 and 1430 AD. Nebula Crescent ($1^{\text{h}}24^{\text{m}}2\text{s}$, $+57^{\circ}50'$; 1900) has exactly the same filamentous structure as Medusa but weaker. In blue

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Visible Residues of Three More Supernovae

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A001/A001

rays Crescent is considerably less luminous than in red ones. The nebula is close to two Supernovae of 722 and 902 AD and probably is a residue of Supernova 902 AD. Nebula Semi-ellipse ($23^{\text{h}}54^{\text{m}}.1$, $+61^{\circ}54'$; 1900) represents an arc of ellipse consisting of thin and weak filaments traced approximately by 210° and only 1 (?) wide. The major axis of the nebula amounts to $31'$. The brightest arc part is slightly visible in blue rays, consequently, emission in lines N_1 and N_2 is considerable. Several Supernovae are located close to the nebula. The most probable is the identity of nebula Semi-ellipse with Supernova 3692. There are 6 references.

N. Perova

Translator's note: This is the full translation of the original Russian abstract.

Card 2/2

BAZYKIN, V.V.; BRONSHTEIN, V.A.; YORONTSOV-VEL'YAMINOV, B.A.; DAGAYEV, M.M.;
DMITRIYEV, L.S.; IZOTOV, A.A.; KULIKOV, K.A.; KUNITSKIY, R.V.;
MARTYNOV, D.Ya.; MINCHENKOV, Ye.Ya.; MOGILKO, A.D.; PUSTOI, Yu.G.;
POPOV, P.I.; BEZNIKOV, L.I.; SVETLOV, R.I.; SEMAKIN, N.K.;
SHISTOVSKIY, K.N.

Mikhail Evgen'evich Nabokov; obituary. Fiz. v shkole 20 no.3:110-
111 My-Je '60. (MIRA 13:11)
(Nabokov, Mikhail Evgen'evich, 1887-1960)

VORONTOV-VEL'YAMINOV, B.A., doktor fiziko-matematicheskikh nauk

Congress of astronomers in California. Nauka i zhizn' 28
no.12:14-20 D '61. (MIRA 15:2)
(Astronomy--Congresses)

VO. OTSOV-YA.PLAN. NOV., 1968; S.V. 10. NOV., N.Y.

Letter from Meteorological Service by means of the Polar sky
satellites. Astron. zin. 31 no. 11:15-187 Jan. '68. (ISSN 1063)

1. Gospodarstvennyy astronomichevskiy institut im. P.E. Shternberga.
(Stars--Magnitudes)

VORONTSOV-VEL'IMINOV, P.S.

Description of 50 planetary nebulae. Astron. zhur. 38
no. 1:75-82 Ja-1 '61. (Iz. 14.2)

1. Gosudarstvennyy astronomicheskiy institut im. V.V. Shternberga.
(Nebulae)

VORONTSOV-VEL'YAMINOV, B.A., prof. (Moskva)

Interaction between galaxies. Fiz. v shkole 21 no.1:11-14
Ja-F '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii pedagogicheskikh nauk RSFSR.
(Galaxies)

VORONTOV-VEL'YAMINOV, B.A.

Pavel Petrovich Parenago (1906-1960). Ist.-astron.issl.
(MIRA 14:9)
no.7:335-394 '61.
(Parenago, Pavel Petrovich, 1906-1960)

VORONTSOV-VEL'YAMINOV, B.A.

New planetary and peculiar gas nebulae. Astron.zhur. 38
no.2:375-376 Mr-Ap '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Gosudarstvennyy astronomicheskiy institut im. P. K.
Shternberga.
(Nebulae)

VORONTSOV-VELYAMINOV, B.A.

Changes in the spectrum of the planetary nebula NGC 6905. Astron.
zhur. 38 no.2:247-249 Mr-Ap '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Gosudarstvennyy astronomicheskii institut im. P. K. Shternberga.
(Nebulae—Spectra)

YORONTOV, VIL'YAMINOV, Boris Aleksandrovich; KRASHNOGORSKAYA, Alisa
Arkad'yevna; Prinimali uchastye: TSITSIN, F.A.; PONOMAREVA,
G.A.; MAKAROV, A.N.; MUKARKIN, B.V., prof., otv.red.;
YERMAKOV, M.S., tekhn.red.

[Morphological catalog of galaxies. Part 1. Catalog of 7,200
galaxies with declinations from 90 to 45] Morfologicheskii
katalog galaktik. Chast' 1. Katalog 7200 galaktik ot
90 do 45 sklonenii. Moskva, Izd-vo Mosk.univ., 1962.
205 p. (Moscow. Universitet. Gosudarstvennyi astronomicheskii
institut. Trudy, vol.32). (MIRA 16:2)
(Galaxies—Catalogs)

VORONTSOV-VEL'YAMINOV, B.A.

Extragalactic astronomy and cosmogony at conference in California
in 1961. Astron.zhur. 39 no.1:174-181 Ja-F '62.
(MIRA 15:2)

(Astronomy—Congresses)

ASTAPOVICH, I.S.; BAKULIN, P.I.; BAKHAREV, A.M.; BRONSHTEIN, V.A.; BUGOSLAVSKAYA,
N.Ya. [deceased]; VASIL'YEV, O.B.; GRISHIN, N.I.; DAGAYEV, M.M.;
DUBROVSKIY, K.K. [deceased]; ZAKHAROV, G.P.; ZOTKIN, I.T.; KRAMER, Ye.N.;
KRINOV, Ye.L.; KULIKOVSKIY, P.G.; KUNITSKIY, R.V.; KUROCHIKI, N.Ie.;
ORLOV, S.V. [deceased]; POPOV, P.I.; PUSHKOV, N.V.;
RYBAKOV, A.I.; RYABOV, Yu.A.; SYTINSKAYA, N.N.; TSESEVICH, V.P.;
SMCHIGOLEV, B.M.; VORONTSOV-VEL'YAMINOV, B.A., red.; POLOMACHEVA, G.A.,
red.; KRYUCHKOVA, V.N., tekhn. red.

[Astronomical calender; permanent part] Astronomicheskii kalendar';
postoiannaya chast'. Izd. 5., polnost'iu perer. Otv. red. P.I. Bakulin.
Red. kol. V.A. Bronshten i dr. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo fiziko-matem. lit-ry,
1962. 771 p. (MIR! 15:4)

(Astronomy--Yearbooks)

VORONTSOV-VEL'YAMINOV, B.A.

Some aspects of the Ambartsumian hypothesis on the origin of
galaxies. Vop.kosm. 8:27-31 '62. (MIRA 15:7)
(Galaxies) (Cosmogony)

AGEKYAN, T.A.; VORONTSOV-VEL'YAMINOV, B.A.; GORBATSKIY, V.G.; DEYCH,
A.N.; KRAT, V.A.; MEL'NIKOV, O.A.; SOBOLEV, V.V.; MIKHAYLOV, A.A.,
otv. red.; KULIKOV, G.S., red.; AKSEL'ROD, I.Sh., tekhn. red.

[Course on astrophysics and stellar astronomy] Kurs astrofiziki i
zvezdnoi astronomii. 2. izd. Moskva, Fizmatgiz. Vol.2. [By] T.A.
Agekian i dr. 1962. 688 p. (MIRA 16:1)
(Astrophysics) (Stars) (Nebulae)

VORONTSOV-VEL'YAMINOV, Boris Aleksandrovich, prof.; KULIKOV, G.S.,
red.; BRUDNO, K.F., tekhn. red.

[Collection of problems and exercises in astronomy] Sbornik
zadach i uprashnenii po astronomii. Izd.5. Moskva, Fizmat-
giz, 1963. 279 p.
(Astronomy--Problems, excercises; etc.)

VORONTSCV-VEL'YAMINOV, B. A.

Dark matter in galaxies. Astron. zhur. 40 no.1:85-93 J-F '63.
(MIRA 16:1)

1. Gosudarstvennyy astronomicheskiy institut im. P. K.
Shternberga.

(Galaxies)

VORONTSOV-VELIAMINOV, B. [Vorontsov-Vel'yaminov, B.], prof.

What will astronauts find on the moon? Nauka i tekhnika mladezhi
15 no.6:7-9 Je'63.

1. Moskovski durzhavnen universitet.

VORONTSOV-VEL'YAMINOV, Boris Aleksandrovich, prof.; FAYNBOYM, I.B.,
red.; RAKITIN, I.T., tekhn. red.

[Galactic spaces] Prosttory galaktik. Moskva, Izd-vo
"Znanie," 1963. 47 p. (Novoe v zhizni, nauke, tekhnike.
IX Seriya: Fizika i khimiia, no.23) (MIRA 17:2)

S/033/63/040/001/010/016
E032/E514

AUTHOR: Vorontsov-Vel'yaminov, B.A.

TITLE: Dark matter in galaxies

PERIODICAL: Astronomicheskiy zhurnal, v.40, no.1, 1963, 85-93

TEXT: This is a review paper concerned with the distribution of dark matter of all types and based on a study of a large number of direct photographs taken mainly from the Hubble Atlas of Galaxies compiled by A. Sandage (1961). The subject matter is considered under the following headings: 1) elliptical galaxies, 2) lenticular galaxies, 3) spiral galaxies, 4) particularly noteworthy cases, and 5) dust in the nuclei of spirals.

Conclusions: It is shown that the dynamics of diffuse matter in galaxies is much more complicated than is usually assumed. It is estimated that the thickness of the layer of dust in many galaxies seen edgewise is often greater than in our galaxy and reaches up to 1000 ps. There is 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Gos. astronomicheskiy in-t im. P. K. Shternberga
(State Astronomical Institute imeni P.K.Shternberg)

SUBMITTED: January 29, 1962
Card 1/1

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001861010010-3

VORONTOV-VEL'YAMINOV, Boris Aleksandrovich; KULIKOV, G.S., red.

[Essays on the universe] Ocherki o Vselennoi. Izd.5., dop.
Moskva, Izd-vo "Nauka," 1964. 552 p. (MIRA 17:5)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001861010010-3"

VORONTSOV-VEL'YAMINOV, B.A.; KOSTYAKOVA, Ye.B.; DOKUCHAYEVA, O.D.;
ARKHIPOVA, V.P.

Absolute intensities of emission lines of planetary nebulae. Part 1.
Astron.zhur. 41 no.2:255-263 Mr-Ap '64. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Gosudarstvennyy astronomicheskiy institut im. P.K.Shternberga.

VORONTSOV-VEL'YAMINOV, B.A.

Similarity of NGC 5195 and 3077 with the exploding galaxy
M82. Astron. tsir. no.266:1 0'63. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Gosudarstvennyy astronomicheskiy institut imeni Shternberga.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001861010010-3

VORONTSOV-VELYAMINOV, B. A.

"Evidence of magnetic-like phenomena in the structure of galaxies and their cosmological meeting."

report presented at the Intl Conf on Cosmology, Padua, Italy, 14-16 Sep 64.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001861010010-3"

ACCESSION NR: AT4038537

8/2623/62/000/118/0003/0035

AUTHOR: Vorontsov-Vel'yaminov, B. A.

TITLE: A new catalogue of planetary nebulae

SOURCE: Moscow. Univ. Gos. astron. inst. Soobshch., no. 118, 1962, 3-35

TOPIC TAGS: astronomy, astrophysics, nebula, planetary nebula

ABSTRACT: This catalogue of planetary nebulae contains not only the accepted planetary nebulae, but also possible objects of this class listed by Haro and Perek; the total listing is 591 nebulae. The first column in the catalogue gives the assigned number; the second column -- the NGC, IC number or other source, abbreviated as described in the Russian text. Possible planetary nebulae are denoted by an accent mark. Coordinates are for the epoch 1900.0. The table gives the type according to the author's former classification and dimensions in seconds of arc (if not marked with a minute sign). D in the table means that the disk was visible. The upper limit of 10" is given on the basis of spectroscopic observations made by Moscow observers; m_n is the integrated photographic magnitude; RE is the relative exposure (Curtis); H is the author's value of the average surface brightness in magnitudes per square minute of arc. Roman numerals are used to denote the surface brightness from the Palomar Sky Atlas on the scale: I -- very bright, III -- very faint,

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ACCESSION NR: AT 4038537

O -- invisible. Sp_n denotes the spectral classification of the nebula on the scale: I -- low excitation (N₁ and N₂ faint), III -- high excitation (λ 4686 HeII strong). The excitation was estimated from absolute spectrophotometric data (or relative data when in brackets). For other nebulae the observed lines are noted. Those in brackets refer to the author's observations; (-) means that no trace of a spectrum could be found; m_{*} and Sp_{*} are the photographic brightness of the nucleus and its spectrum; V is the radial velocity and ΔV the velocity expansion. Values of nuclear temperature and proper motions are given in the former catalogue in the author's book Gasnebel und Neue Sterne, Berlin, 1953.
Orig. art. has: 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Gosudarstvennyy astronomicheskiy institut Moskovskogo Universiteta
(State Astronomical Institute of Moscow University)

SUBMITTED: 00May61

DATE ACQ: 18Jun64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: AA

NO REF SOV: 005

OTHER: 009

Cord 2/2

VORONTSOV-VEL'YAMINOV, B.A.

Nuclear regions of galaxies. Part 1: Photometric characteristics.
Astron. zhur., 42 no.6:1168-1183 N-D '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Gosudarstvennyy astronomicheskiy institut im. P.K. Shternberga.

VORONTSOV-VEL'YAMINOV, B.A.

Globular clusters in galaxies. Astron. zhur. 43 no. 1:231-232
Ja-F '66 (MIRA 19:2)

1. Gosudarstvennyy astronomicheskiy institut imeni P.K. Shternberga. Submitted March 18, 1965.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001861010010-3

VORONTSOV-VEL'YAMINOV, B.A., prof.

Verification of cosmological theories by observations. Zem. i vesel.
1 no. 2360-63 Mr-Ap '65. (MIRA 18:8)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001861010010-3"

VORONTSOV, VELIYAMINOV, B.A.; KOSTYAKOVA, Ye.B.; DOKUCHAYEVA, O.D.; ARKHIPPOVA,
V.P.

Absolute intensities of emission lines of planetary nebulae. Part 2.
Astron. zhur. 42 no.4:730-739 Jr-Ag '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Gosudarstvennyy astronomicheskiy institut im. P.K.Sternberga.

VORONTSOV-VEL'YAMINOV, B.A.; KOSTYAKOVA, Ye.B.; DOKUCHAYEVA, O.D.;
ARKHIPOVA, V.P.

Revised absolute intensities of the emission lines of 25 planetary
nebulae. Astron.zhur. 42 no.2:464-466 Mr-Ap '65.

(MIRA 18:4)

1. Gosudarstvennyy astronomicheskiy institut im. P.K.Shternberga.

VORONTSOV-VEL'YAMINOV, B.A.

KULAGIN, S.G.; KOVBASYUK, L.D.; DAGAYEV, M.M.; ROZENBLIUM, N.D.; YEGORCHENKO, I.P. (Irkutsk); KAVERIN, A.A. (Irkutsk); KONSTANTINOVA, T.G. (Irkutsk); KUKLINA, V.A. (Irkutsk); KUKLIN, G.V. (Irkutsk); SAZHNOVA, Z.G., (Irkutsk); CHERNYKH, L.I. (Irkutsk); CHERNYKH, N.S. (Irkutsk); DEMIDOBICH, Ye.G.; BRONSHTEIN, V.A.; YAKHONTOVA, N.S. (Leningrad); PEROVA, N.B.; DOKUCHAEVA, O.D.; KATASEV, L.A.; KLYAKOTKO, M.A.; PARENAGO, P.P.; SHCHERBINA-SAMOYLOVA, I.S.; MASEVICH, A.G.; RYABOV, Yu.A.; SHCHEGLOV, V.P.; PEREL', Yu.G.; MARTYNOV, D.Ya.; FEDYNSKIY, V.V.; VORONTSOV-VEL'YAMINOV, B.A.; ZIGEL', F.Yu.; BAKULIN, P.I., otv.red.; RAKHLIN, I.Ya., red.; AKHLAMOV, S.N., tekhn.red.

[Astronomical calendar] Astronomiceskii kalendar'. [A yearbook; variable section for 1959] Ezhegodnik. Peremennais chast', 1959. Red. kellegia P.I. Bakulin i dr. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo fiziko-matem.lit-ry, 1958. 370 p. (Vsesoiuznoe astronomico-geodezicheskoe obshchestvo, no.62) (MIRA 12:2)

1. Gosudarstvennoye astronomico-geodezicheskoye obshchestvo (for Kulagin, Kovbasyuk, Demidovich). 2. Moskovskoye otdeleniye Vsesoyuznogo astronomico-geodezicheskogo obshchestva (for Dagayev, Rozenblium, Bronshten, Perova).

(Astronomy--Yearbooks)

ACC NR: AP6027541

SOURCE CODE: UR/0384/66/000/003/0006/0008

AUTHOR: Vorontsov-Vel'yaminov, B. A. (Professor)

ORG: none

TITLE: Puzzling phenomena in the world of the galaxies

SOURCE: Zemlya i vselennaya, no. 3, 1966, 6-8

TOPIC TAGS: galaxy, galactic structure, gravitation effect

ABSTRACT: The author suggests that it may soon be possible to discover new properties and laws associated with galactic systems, indicating a change in the mass and gravitational fields of these systems with time. Several examples are cited to support this viewpoint. These concern the extremely high rate of gas flow from the centers of galaxies, the discovery of radiogalaxies with their peculiar properties, and certain other phenomena which show that the existing forms of stellar systems cannot be explained by known laws of mechanics. Drawing attention to recent developments in the field of magnetohydrodynamics, the author states that certain phenomena observed in other galaxies can apparently be explained as manifestations of magnetic forces. Orig. art. has: 2 photographs.

SUB CODE: 03/ SUBM DATE: none

Card 1/1

ACC NR: AT3027582

SOURCE CODE: U/0000/66/000/000/0010/0014

AUTHOR: Vorontsov-Vel'yaminov, B. A. (Doctor of physico-mathematical sciences)

ORG: none

TITLE: New studies of galaxies

SOURCE: Zvezdy i vselennaya (Stars and the universe). Moscow, Izd-vo Znaniya, 1966,
10-14

TOPIC TAGS: galactic structure, gravitation, magnetohydrodynamics

ABSTRACT: It was assumed until recently that a single universal law of gravitation controlled the world of galaxies. Recent discoveries have disproved this assumption and have shown that we still know little about the factors governing the galaxies and their clusters. They suggest that we are about to discover new properties and new laws which involve systems having colossal masses and distances. Recently a new science was developed designated as magnetohydrodynamics. It deals with the movement of ionized gases. The presence of a magnetic field in our galaxy was proved recently by direct observations. However, galaxies consist of stars (often very old) and the magnetic field cannot control the stars and therefore cannot determine the form of galaxies. There are galaxies in which one branch curls right and the other left; two galaxies (spiral and elliptic) are known to be joined by a bridge extending for ...

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ACC NR: AT6027582

distances of hundreds of thousands of light years; there are three or more galaxies converging with each other; some galaxies have a very bizarre form (mice, fishing nets, owls). An atlas issued recently has several hundred pictures of these distorted galaxies. The shape of some of them could be explained by the movement of ionized gas. But those galaxies had no gas. However, all facts suggest that galaxies are not tidal formations. One of the galaxies is especially interesting. It resembles a Seignor wheel: the main bodies of two galaxies converged and their tails bent like two jets of water in the Seignor wheel. The photos of the small galaxy M82, which was proved to be a source of elevated radio emission, showed that flows of incandescent hydrogen were erupting up and down. The eruption generating the flows occurred in the core of the galaxy 1.5 million years ago and was much more powerful than ever observed in the past, even in supernova stars. The fact of this explosion may suggest that galaxies having two radiation centers were also formed by explosion. In conclusion, the author answers two questions: (1) the farthest known object is situated from us at a distance of eight billion light years; (2) the problem of the recession of interacting galaxies is still unsolved.

SUB CODE: 03/ SUBM DATE: 22Apr66

SEMAKIN, N.K.; VORONTSOV-VEL'YAMINOV, B.A., prof., red.; GUS'KOV, ,
G.G., red.; NOVOSELOVA, V.V., tekhn.red.

[Teaching astronomy in schools; collected articles] Prepodavanie
astronomii v shkole; sbornik statei. Pod red. B.A.Vorontsova-
Vel'yaminova. Moskva, 1959. 269 p. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Akademiya pedagogicheskikh nauk RSFSR, Moscow. Inst-tut metodov
obucheniya. 2. Laboratoriya metodiki fiziki Instituta metodov obu-
cheniya Akademii pedagogicheskikh nauk RSFSR i Shkola No.500 g.
Moskvy (for Semakin). 3. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii pedagogicheskikh
nauk RSFSR i Pedinstitut imeni V.P.Potemkina, g.Moskva (for Vorontsov-
Vel'yaminov).

(Astronomy--Study and teaching)

VORONTSOV-VEL'YAMINOV, Boris Aleksandrovich; MARTINOV, D.Ya., prof.,
retsenzient; SAMSUNENKO, L.V., red.; BRUDNO, K.F., tekhn.red.

[Essays about the universe] Ocherki o vselennoi. Izd.4.
Moskva, Gos.izd-vo fiziko-matem.lit-ry, 1959. 532 p.
(MIRA 13:2)
(Cosmogony)

VORONTSOV-VEL'YAMINOV, B. A.

Evidences of magneticlike phenomena in the structure of galaxies. Astron. zhur. 41 no. 5:814-822 S-9 '64.

1. Gospodarstvennyy astronomicheskiy institut im. F. K. Shternberga.
(MIRA 17:10)

REF ID: A6510000000000000000000000000000

spec to another at a given time, and it is almost impossible to calculate the exact position of a star in a galaxy. There are several theories calculations in galaxies containing billions of stars. There are several theories concerning the nature of galaxies. One states that a galaxy resembles a

gas and cosmic dust which he calls interacting, those densities are very

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ACCESSION NR: AF5011621

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CIA-RDP86-00513R001861010010-3"

REYSH, Arvid Karlovich; VORONTSOV-VEL'YAMINOV, M.E., otv.red.;
KOLOMIYTSEV, A.D., red.izd-va; KOROVENKOVA, Z.A., tekhn.red.

[Lubrication of strip mining machinery; handbook] Smazka mashin
ugol'nykh kar'erov; spravochnik. Moskva, Ugletekhizdat, 1959.
213 p. (MIRA 12:11)

(Lubrication and lubricants)

(Coal mining machinery--Maintenance and repairs)

VORONTSOV-VEL'YAMINOV, Nikolay Pavlovich, dotsent; SHAGINOV, Dmitriy Luk'y-
novich, dotsent; PETHOV, Nikolay Mitrofanovich, dotsent. Prinimal
uchastiya POPOV, N.N., dotsent. DOMBROVSKIY, N.G., prof., doktor
tekhn.nauk, red.; BELOV, B.A., inzh., nauchnyy red.; REYSH, A.K., inzh.,
nauchnyy red.; UDOD, V.Ya., red.izd-va; NAUMOVA, G.D., tekhn.red.

[Building machinery; album of drawings] Stroitel'nye mashiny; al'bom
chertezhei. Pod red. N.G.Dombrovskogo. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo lit-ry po
stroit., arkhit. i stroit. materialam, 1960. 5 p. 294 p. of diagrs.
(MIRA 13:12)

1. Kafedra "Stroitel'nyye mashiny" Moskovskogo ordena Trudovogo Kresnogo
Znameni inzhenerno-stroitel'nogo instituta imeni V.V.Kuybysheva (for
Vorontsov-Vel'yaminov, Shaginov, Petrov). 2. Vojenno-transportnaya
akademiya (for Popov).

(Building machinery)

VORONTSOV-VEL'YAMINOV, Nikolay Pavlovich, kand.tekhn.nauk; PUL'MANOV,
Nikolay Viktorovich, kand.tekhn.nauk; RYAKHIN, Viktor
Aleksandrovich, kand.tekhn.nauk; PODOBED, E.G., red.; PERSON,
M.N., tekhn.red.

[Assistant operator of diesel and electric construction
excavators] Pomoshchnik mashinista dizel'nykh i elektri-
cheskikh stroitel'nykh ekskavatorov. Izd.2., perer. i dop.
Pod obshchei red. N.P.Vorontsova-Vel'yaminova. Moskva, Vses.
uchebno-pedagog.izd-vo Proftekhizdat, 1960. 439 p.

(MIRA 13:12)

(Excavating machinery)

REYSH, Arvid Karlovich; VORONTSOV-VEL'YAMINOV, N.P., nauchnyy red.;
MALINOVSKIY, Yu.F., red.; NESMYSLOVA, L.M., tekhn. red.

[Single-bucket construction excavators] Odnokovshovye
stroitel'nye ekskavatory. Kalinin, Proftekhizdat, 1961.
100 plates. (MIRA 15:3)
(Excavating machinery)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001861010010-3

VORONTSOV-VEL'YAMINOV, N., kand.tekhn.nauk

Rotary excavator. IUn.tekh. 4 no.8:8-10 Ag '60.
(MIRA 13:9)

(Excavating machinery)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001861010010-3"

VORONTSOV-VEL'YAMINOV, Nikolay Pavlovich; PUL'MANOV, Nikolay
Viktorovich; RYAKHIN, Viktor Aleksandrovich; REYSH,
A.K., nauchn. red.; BEREZOVSAYA, A.L., ved. red.

[Operator of agricultural excavators] Mashinist ekska-
vatorov dlia sel'skogo khoziaietva. Moskva, Vysshiaia
shkola, 1965. 399 p. (MIRA 18:7)

VORONTSOV-VEL'YAMINOV, P.N.; NOVIKOV, V.V.

Propagation of an electromagnetic pulse over a plane nonuniform
track. Probl.dif.i raspr. voln. 2:158-165 '62. (MIRA 16:4)
(Electromagnetic waves)

VORONTSOV-VEL'YAMINOV V.A.

SER/569

Sovetskaya po voprosam kosmiki, Feb. 1957.
Trudy soveshchaniya...: Vseplasticheskaya astronomiya i kosmologiya
(Transactions of the 6th Conference on Problems of Cosmology)
Extragalactic Astronomy and Cosmology) Moscow, 12-16 May 1959.
272 p. Errata slip inserted. 1,500 copies printed.

Promoting Agency: Akademiya Nauk SSSR. Astronomicheskii Sovet.
Editorial Board: D.A. Frank-Kamenetsky, Professor (Begs. Eds.);
B.I. Vorontsov-Vel'yaminov, Corresponding Member, Academy of
Pedagogical Sciences USSR; Ya. A. Shoroditsky, Professor; A.I.
Zel'manov, Senior Scientific Contributor; and N.N. Sagitov
(Scientific Secretary). Junior Scientific Contributors: Z.S. of
Publishing House; L.V. Smirnov; Tch. Ed. G.M. Sverdlova.

REPORT: The publication is intended for astronomers, geophysicists and
theoretical physicists interested in general problems of cosmology.
CONTENTS: This is a collection of reports given at the 6th Conference on the
problems of cosmogony, June 5-7, 1957. In the publication observational
data in the field of extragalactic astronomy are summarized. The data are
analyzed from a theoretical point of view, and the accuracy and reliability
of the observations are evaluated. The relativistic cosmological theories
are discussed in detail for the first time in Soviet literature and
correlated with observational data, primarily with the reliable measure-
ments. The relationship of cosmology to the theory of the formation of celestial
objects, a and general thermodynamic and philosophical problems of cosmology
are also investigated. No personalities are mentioned. References accompany
some of the articles.

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MOSCOW SESSION OF JUNE 5.

DATE OF EXTRAGALACTIC ASTRONOMY AS THE BASIS FOR

FORMING A COSMOLOGICAL THEORY

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FEDOSENKO, Radiy Yakovlevich; VORONTSOV, F.F., red.

[Transformers in local electric power distribution networks]
Transformator v mestnoi raspredelitel'noi elektricheskoi seti.
Moskva, Izd-vo M-va kommun.khoz.RSFTR, 1963. 83 p.
(MIRA 17:3)

L 02937-57 R.R(1)/INT(m)/S.P(t)/STI IJP(c) JID/JM/JM/JG
ACC NR: AP6021057 (A,N) SOURCE CODE: UK/3292/66/000/003/0021/0023

AUTHOR: Zakharov, M. V. (Doctor of technical sciences); Putsykin, G. G.
(Candidate of technical sciences); Stepanova, M. V. (Candidate of technical
sciences); Vorontsova, L. A. (Engineer)

ORG: none

TITLE: Alloys for electric-machine commutators

SOURCE: Elektrotehnika, no. 3, 1966, 21-23

TOPIC TAGS: electric machine, electric machine, commutator, copper alloy

ABSTRACT: The results are reported of an experimental investigation of high-conductivity low-alloy coppers: Cu-Ni-Be, Cu-Ni-Ti, Cu-Cr-Zr, Cu-Cr-Mg, Cu-Cr-Be, Cu-Cr-Ti, Cu-Co-Be, Cu-Cr-Al, Cu-Cr-Cd, Cu-Fe; for control purposes, copper M1, a copper-magnesium alloy, and Cu-Zr and Cu-Cr bronzes

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ACC NR: AP6021057

were also tested. The alloys were subjected to two treatments: (1) Water-quench hardening at 960-980C and tempering at 470-480C for 5 hrs; (2) The same hardening, then 50% workhardening, and then tempering at 470-480C for 4 hrs. Experimental curves and tabulated data show that: By their hardness, wear resistance, heat resistance, and electric conductivity, the following alloys can be recommended for the commutators of electrical machinery operating at 350-500C: a chrome-zirconium bronze containing 0.25-0.5% Cr and 0.15-0.35% Zr (or its cheaper substitute, chrome-magnesium bronze) and a nickel-beryllium bronze containing 0.8-1.1% Ni and 0.15-0.25% Be. The second thermal treatment is recommended for these bronzes. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 2 tables.

10
SUB CODE: 11, 09 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 004 / OTH REF: 005

VORONTSOV, Yevgeniy Andreyevich; CHEREPANOV, B.I., red.; ISUPOVA, N.A..
tekhn.red.

[Yalta; reference guidebook] IAlta; putesvoditel'-spravochnik.
Simferopol', Krymizdat, 1960. 92 p. (MIRA 14:2)
(Yalta--Guidebooks)

24(7)

SOV/48-23-9-16/57

AUTHOR:

Vorontsov, Ye. I.

TITLE:

Dependence of Total Intensity of Spectral Lines on
the Concentration of Atoms in a Pulsed Discharge

PERIODICAL:

Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR. Seriya fizicheskaya, 1959,
Vol 23, Nr 9, pp 1088-1091 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

In the first part of the present paper the methods and the selection of experimental conditions are discussed. In this investigation a method for a forced introduction of electrode material into the spark space by pulsed discharge is dealt with, in which case the discharge is localized on a certain part of the test sample. As shown in an earlier paper (Ref 1) by the author, the dimensions of the electrode holes in this case remain unchanged in order to eliminate the selectivity of the material entry into the spark space and the influence of "third" elements. The forced introduction of a certain quantity of material is necessary for an investigation of the interrelation between the total intensity of the spectral lines and the concentration of the atoms. Figure 1 shows the blackening along the line Si 2516 Å in the silumin spectrum for various kinds of spark discharge and in the alternating

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SOV/48-23-9-16/57

Dependence of Total Intensity of Spectral Lines on the Concentration
of Atoms in a Pulsed Discharge

current arc. The diagram in figure 2 shows the influence exercised by the diameter of the localized perforation of the test sample upon the slope of the calibration curves for silicon in the case of soft discharge, and in figure 3 the calibration curves for zinc at various working conditions. It is found that in a hard discharge the calibration curve takes a rectilinear course. Also the influence exercised by the hole dimensions in the electrode surface upon the material leave . depending upon the sample composition is investigated. It was found that, in the case of a hard discharge, the radiation atoms are distributed nearly uniformly within the discharge zone. In the second part of the paper, the total intensity of the spectral lines depending upon atom concentration in a hard pulse discharge is investigated. Figure 4a shows the calibration curves for the determination of zinc in copper and bronze within the range of 0.39-62%, and the calibration curves for the determination of chromium in the binary alloy Cr-Ni in the range of concentration of 2-97%. Figure 4b shows the corresponding theoretical curves for the case of complete absorption. The practical value of the present

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SOV/48-23-9-16/57

Dependence of Total Intensity of Spectral Lines on the Concentration
of Atoms in a Pulsed Discharge

This paper is the theoretical possibility of obtaining calibration lines with an inclination of 45° , which is possible in the case of spark spectral lines up to comparatively high concentrations. This may be realized in the analysis of steel, silumin, and brass. There are 5 figures and 1 Soviet reference.

Card 3/3

VORONTSOV, Ye.S., kand.tekn.nauk, starshij prepodavatel'; MSc., ...,
doktor tekhn.nauk

Mass transfer of iron, sulfur and phosphorus in molten iron
Trudy Ural. politekh.inst. no.91:24-91 '60. (TAK 14:1)
(Mass transfer) (Liquid metals)
(Radioisotopes--Industrial applications)

L 04906-67 EWT(d)/EWP(1) IJP(c)

GD

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0158/0164

ACC NR: AT6022684

48
13

B-1

AUTHOR: Varshavskiy, V. I.; Vorontsova, I. P.

ORG: none

TITLE: The use of stochastic automata of variable structure to solve certain behavior problems

SOURCE: Moscow, Institut avtomatiki i telemekhaniki, Samoobuchayushchiyesya avtomaticheskiye sistemy (Self-instructing automatic systems). Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1966, 158-164

TOPIC TAGS: game theory, stochastic process, finite automaton

ABSTRACT: The authors analyze some behavior problems for variable-structure stochastic automata in game situations. The definitions and notation adopted in the paper are those of M. L. Tsetlin (e.g., Konechnyye avtomaty i modelirovaniye prosteyshikh form povedeniya. --UMN, 1963, vol. XVIII, vyp. 4 (112)). The zero-sum game of a variable-structure automaton with a single opponent using one pure strategy is considered in an effort to demonstrate the conditions for asymptotic behavior optimality of such an automatic device in a stationary random environment. The simplest stochastic automaton version is considered, i.e., the line-

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L 04906-67

ACC NR: AT6022684

automaton without input. Expressions are derived for the mathematical win expectancy of such an automaton (C_k). Games by two such C_k automatons are considered for pure strategies, state diagrams are analyzed, and experimental data on C_k automaton assignment game behavior are presented. In the case of the nonstationary (random) environments (to which the problem of inter-automaton gaming can ultimately be resolved) it is not yet possible to formulate requirements as the method of changing the state transition probabilities. It is also shown that a C_k automaton which has functioned for any extended period of time in one stationary medium is very slow to retrain itself for operation in another environment. The elimination of this defect is seen as the key to the design of an automaton capable of optimal behavior in nonstationary environments. The authors wish, in conclusion, to express their sincere gratitude to M. L. Tsetlin, I. I. Pyatetskiy-Shapiro, V. Yu. Krylov, S. L. Ginzburg, and V. A. Volkonskiy for their willingness to take part in a discussion of the problems considered in this paper and for their many helpful suggestions. Orig. art. has: 2 figures, 3 tables, and 9 formulas.

SUB CODE: 09,12/ SUBM DATE: 02Mar66/ ORIG REF: 008

MS
Card 2/2

VORONSOVA, Ye.I., doktor med. nauk, red.

[Industrial hygiene and safety measures for electric welding operations; collection of transactions of the scientific conference on March 29-30, 1960] Gigiена truda i tekhnika bezopasnosti pri elektrosvarochnykh rabotakh; sbornik trudov nauchnoi konferentsii 29-30 marta 1960 g. Pod red. E.I.Vorontsovoi. Moskva, In-t gigienny truda i profzabolevani AMN SSSR, 1962. (MIRA 17:4) 142 p.

1. Nauchno-tehnicheskoye soveshchaniye po voprosam gigiyny truda i tekhnike bezopasnosti pri elektrosvarochnykh rabotakh, Moskva, 1960.

VORONSOVA, Ye.I., doktor med. nauk; ALEKSEYEV, Ye.K., inzh.

Conference on labor hygiene and safety in electric
welding operations. Svar. proizv. no.5:43-45 My '64.

(MIRKA 18:11)

VORONTSOVA, Ya. I., doktor med. nauk; TESMENITSKIY, D.I., inzh.

Consultations on questions asked in our readers' letters. Svar.
proizv. no. 8:48 Ag '64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Institut gigiyeny truda i professional'nykh zabolevaniy AMN SSSR
(for Vorontsova). 2. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut
avtogennoy obrabotki metallov (for Tesmenitskiy).

VORONTSOVA, Ye.I.; SHIROKOV, Yu.G.

Some aspects and principal tasks of industrial hygiene in relation
to the development of heavy chemical industry. Vest. AN SSSR 19
no.7:3-8 '64. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Institut gigiyeny truda i professional'nykh zabolеваний AMN SSSR,
Moskva.

VORONTSOV, Ye. S. Cand Tech Sci -- (diss) "Diffusion in molten slags."
Sverdlovsk, 1958. 14 pp (Min of Higher Education USSR. Ural Polytechnic
Inst im A. M. Kirov), 100 copies (KL, 14-58, 113)

L 47392-66 EWT(d)/FSS-2
ACC NR: AP6031030

SOURCE CODE: UR/0109/66/011/009/1657/1665

AUTHOR: Vorontsov, Yu. I.; Polyakov, J. V.

473

ORG: none

TITLE: Investigation of continuous signals in lines with nonlinear resistance

SOURCE: Radiotekhnika i elektronika, v. 11, no. 9, 1966, 1657-1665

TOPIC TAGS: signal propagation, continuous signal, nonlinear resistance line,
signal propagation velocity, signal shape

ABSTRACT: The propagation of continuous signals in lines with nonlinear resistance is investigated. It is shown that the resistances existing in the series and parallel branches of the equivalent circuit of such a line affect continuous signal propagation in an essentially different manner. Simplified equivalent circuits used in earlier studies have failed to provide a complete picture of all the types of continuous signals possible in such a line. Conditions of the applicability of simplified equivalent circuits are established. Conditions for the existence of continuous signals and the dependence of their shape and propagation velocity on circuit parameters have been determined. It is demonstrated that with a specific

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relationship of parameters, depending on the displacement current, two types of stationary signals propagating at completely different velocities are possible in these lines. Orig. art. has: 6 figures, 22 formulas, and a bibliography of 6 titles [DW]
[Authors' abstract]

SUB CODE: 09/ SUBM DATE: 05May65/ ORIG REF: 005/ OTH REF: 001/

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Card 2/2

VALNIYEV, Kh.S.; VORONTSOV, Yu.N.; MOROZOV, M.G.

Spark ignition unit with a flash time less than a microsecond.
Prib.i tekhn.eksp. no.2:122-123 Mr-Ap '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Gosudarstvennyy issledovatel'skiy elektrokeramicheskii institut.
(Electric discharge lighting)

83636

S/029/60/000/009/003/008
B013/B060

3,1400

AUTHOR:

Vorontsov-Vel'yaminov, B. A., Professor

TITLE:

Has the General Law of Gravitation Universal Validity?

PERIODICAL: Tekhnika molodezhi, 1960, No. 9, pp. 10-13

TEXT: The author contributes the present article in response to reader's A. Viskovataya, of Chardzhou, Turkmenkaya SSR, desire to hear about new theories on the unlimited validity of Newton's law of gravitation. The author starts by pointing out that attraction depends on the size of a system. He confronts microcosmos with megacosmos, and gives their respective orders of magnitude. It was possible to establish the predominance of Newton's law of gravitation in the megacosmos. Up to date, this law has been unrestrictedly extended to all phenomena arising within galaxies and their interrelations. In fact, this law has been verified only with respect to double and, at most, multiple stars.^{1/2} Regarding the clustering of several dozens of stars, no proof has as yet been obtained as to whether there are other types of interactions comparable to the law of gravitation. Conceptions and theories applying to the solar system,

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and even to microcosmos, are often used to explain the formation, evolution, and interaction of stellar systems. Since, however, only the form of stellar systems, but not the processes occurring in them, are observed, it is not possible to prove the validity of the theories applied to them. The photographic stellar atlas published by the Observatory of Mount Palomar, USA, is systematically studied in the USSR. As many as 500 galaxies, designated as interacting, have already been identified. These comprise pairs and groups of galaxies, whose normal form is visibly distorted, but also such as are situated in a common bright nebula. The author gives some proofs for the fact that interactions of these pairs and groups of galaxies have no gravitational character, and that the form distortions have nothing to do with ordinary attractive effects. Arguments have also been put forward in favor of the proposition that galaxies possess a high toughness. This can be hardly explained by interstellar gravitation. Research made into the interactions of stellar systems led to the belief that also other, as yet unknown, forces exist in these systems apart from gravitation about which there is no doubt. Academician V. A. Ambartsumyan indicates a number of convincing arguments for his hypothesis that the centers of some galactic clusters split and fly asunder to form new

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galaxies. The author assumes that individual members of interacting galactic clusters arise simultaneously, and mutually disturb their normal evolution. In flying asunder, they exert an inexplicable effect on each other. Physicist N. P. Lebedev is mentioned. There are 11 figures.

X

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VORONTSOV-VEL'YAMINOV, B.A.

Interaction of galaxies and the nature of their arms, bars,
and tails. Morphology of galaxies; part 5. Astron. zhur.
35 no.6:858-868 M-D '58. (MIRA 11:12)

1. Gosudarstvennyy astronomicheskiy institut imeni P.K.
Sternberga.
(Galaxies)

VORONTSOV-VEL'YAMINOV, Boris Aleksandrovich; YERPYLEV, N.P., red.;
KOLESNIKOVA, A.P., tekhn.red.

[Sketches of the history of astronomy in the U.S.S.R.] Ocherki
istorii astronomii v SSSR. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo fiziko-matem.
lit-ry, 1960. 227 p.
(MIRA 14:3)
(Astronomy)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001861010010-3

VORONTSOV-VEL'YAMINOV, B.A., prof.

Is the universal gravitation law really universal? Tekh.mol. 28
no.9:10-13 '60. (MIRA 13:10)
(Gravitation) (Galaxies)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001861010010-3"

VORONTSOV-VEL'YAMINOV, B.A.

Partial gas densities in Whipple's comet (1942g). Astron. zhur.
37 no.4:709-715 Jl-Ag '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Gosudarstvennyy astronomicheskiy institut im. P.K.Shternberga.
(Comets--1942)

VORONTSOV-VEL'YAMINOV, B.A.

Problem of comparing the dimensions of galaxies. Astron.zhur.
37 no.4:778-780 Jl-Ag '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Gosudarstvennyy astronomicheskiy institut im. P.K.Sternberga.
(Galaxies)

87248
S/033/60/037/006/007/022
EO32/E514

3.1520 (1068, 1168, 1177)

AUTHOR: Vorontsov-Vel'yaminov, B. A.

TITLE: Variations in the Spectrum of the Planetary Nebula IC4997 and Their Origin

PERIODICAL: Astronomicheskiy zhurnal, 1960, Vol. 37, No. 6, pp. 994-1000

TEXT: Aller and Liller (Ref.1) have noted variations in the spectrum of IC 4997 as reported by H and $\lambda 4363$ (OIII) in the suggested that the reduction in the intensity of the lines H and $\lambda 4363$ (OIII) in the is due to a reduction in the electron density of the line $\lambda 4363$. They have been discussed theoretically by Gurzadyan (Ref.2). The problem has Gurzadyan erroneously assumed that in the first observations, the line $\lambda 4363$ gives a detailed discussion of the ratio of the intensities of the lines $\lambda 4363$ and H, using existing measurements as well as additional data based on measurements on September 5, 1959. This spectrogram was obtained using an objective prism and the 50 cm Maksutov camera at the Crimean Station of the Shternberg State Astronomical

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Variations in the Spectrum of the Planetary Nebula IC 4997 and
 Their Origin Institute (GAIsh). Agfa ISS plates were used. The exposure was
 2 1/2 hours and the dispersion 200 Å/mm at H. (further details
 will be published in a later paper). The spectrum obtained on
 June 2, 1960 confirmed the 1959 results. Other data employed in
 the present discussion were as follows:

Date and Observer

1916, September, Wright (Ref.3)

1938, August, Aller (Ref.4)

1940, June, Struve and Swings (Ref.5)

1949, Aller (Ref.1)

1956, Aller (Ref.1)

1950, September, Savel'yeva and

Vorontsov-Vel'yaminov

 λ 4363:H

1.1

1.6

1.2

1.0

0.77

0.61

The case of IC 4997 is said to be exceptionally favourable, since
 the intensities of the lines λ 4363 and H are almost equal
 and it is quite clear from the spectrum which of them is stronger.

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Variations in the Spectrum of the Planetary Nebula IC 4997 and
Their Origin

In 1916 the intensities of these two lines were practically equal, in 1938 to 1940 λ 4363 became appreciably stronger, while in 1956 to 1959 it was appreciably weaker than H β . There is thus little doubt that the ratio of the intensities of the two lines does, in fact, oscillate rather than systematically decrease. An attempt was made by the present author to evaluate the values of N_e and T simultaneously, using the Seaton method (Refs. 10 and 11). However, this attempt was unsuccessful owing to the lack and low accuracy of observational data and the approximations made in the theory. The IC 4997 nebula has exceptionally high values of N_e, namely, $10^5 - 10^6$ and the approximate equations apparently do not hold for this nebula. The surface brightness of the nebula in H β in absolute units and the photographic magnitude of the nucleus (about 13.7) were obtained directly from the spectrum. The decrease in the intensity of λ 4363 is said to be probably due to a drop in the temperature of the nucleus. In general, this temperature probably oscillates. Observations can also be

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explained qualitatively by assuming that an increase in the corpuscular emission of the nucleus takes place. The nucleus belongs to the Wolf-Rayet type and the enhanced corpuscular emission leads to an accelerated supply of oxygen to the envelope. The observed change in the electron temperature of IC 4997 could be due to an increase in the concentration of oxygen by anything between 0.02 and 0.06 with a change in the relative abundance from $1:5 \times 10^5$ to $3:5 \times 10^5$. If the mass of the envelope of the nebula is $0.01 M_{\odot}$, then this process will require an increase in the injection of oxygen from the nucleus of about $2 \times 10^{-8} M_{\odot}$ per year. For normal Wolf-Rayet stars, the mass loss by ejection is estimated as $10^{-5} M_{\odot}$ per year, i.e. a quantity which is greater by three or four orders of magnitude than the above figure. In usual stars the amount of oxygen is less than the amount of hydrogen by a factor of 1000. However, it is considered that Wolf-Rayet stars are very poor in hydrogen and hence if they lose about $10^{-5} M_{\odot}$ per year, the fraction of oxygen should be greater than 1:1000. It follows

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Variations in the Spectrum of the Planetary Nebula IC 4997 and Their Origin

that the observed decrease in the electron density could be explained by a much smaller increase in the corpuscular emission from the nucleus. Since, however, there is no progressive change in the spectrum of IC 4997 and only oscillations appear to be present, and since in the case of NGC 6905, for example, an increase in the temperature of the nucleus has been observed, it is more probable that an oscillation in the temperature of the nucleus of the IC 4997 nebula does in fact occur, and changes in the chemical composition of the envelope of this nebula are not significant in this connection. There are 23 references: 5 Soviet, 18 non-Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Gos. astronomicheskiy institut imeni P. K. Shternberga (State Astronomical Institute imeni P. K. Shternberg)

SUBMITTED: May 20, 1960

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VORONTSOV-VELYAMYNOV, N.P.

REYSH, Arvid Karlovich; VORONTSOV-VELYAMYNOV, N.P., otvetstvennyy redaktor;
KOLOMIYTSEV, A.D., redaktor izdatel'stva; ALADOVA, Ye.I., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Lubrication systems of single-bucket excavators] Sistemy smazki
odnokovshchikh ekskavatorov. Moskva, Ugletekhizdat, 1956. 124 p.
(MLRA 10:1)

(Excavating machinery--Lubrication)